KELLY'S INDUSTRIALS

First Regiment of the San Francisco Army at Des Moines.

Permitted to Camp in a Deserted Stave Factory After Being Held Up by the Police All Sunday.

HUNGRY, WET AND WEARY

Long Tramp in a Severe Rainstorm, with Nothing to Eat.

Kelly Determined to Stay at Iowa's Capital Till He Secures a Train to Take Him to Chicago.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 29.-Des Moines is in a state of intense excitement to-night over the arrival of Kelly's industrial army. The men had marched twenty-seven miles last night without food, and were held by | fler with Quartermaster-general Breck nthe police, five miles out of the city, in a driving rainstorm all day, with no provisions or shelter. The action of the authorities aroused much indignation among the laboring people, and when, at 5 o'clock this evening, the army finally marched up Grand avenue to the camp on the east side of town, wet, haggard and weary, its | and has been the object of general curipitiable condition aroused sympathy almost as great as that which was theirs in Council Bluffs. A mass meeting of the las boring men has been called for to-morrow, committees are at work soliciting food and money, and threats are made that unless transportation is secured at Chicago radical steps will be taken. During the last twenty-four hours the army has undergone greater hardships than at any time since it left Utah, but notwithstanding the severe

The start was made from Van Meter last night in a heavy storm, and when day dawned the column was still fifteen miles from its destination. The commissary wagons, were empty and the men wet and beingry, but they plodded on, the advance guard reaching Walnut creek, five miles west of Des Moines, before noon. The remainder straggled in during the afternoon, and by 3 o'clock one thousand men had gathered. Mayor Hillis sent thirty policemen and Sheriff McGarraugh as many deputles to meet the army and inform the men that they would have to pass on through Des Moines to a deserted stave factory, where ample food and shelter were pro vided. This Kelly flatly refused to do, saying that his men must be fed before they marched the additional miles. The officers were obdurate, and the one thousand hungry men stood shivering in the rain until half past 4 o'clock, hoping for provisions. General Weaver sent out forty loaves o bread, and that served as breakfast and dinner, Mayor Hillis saying that if the men would not go to where the food was they should have none.

At last Kelly consented to move and the march began. Dozens of carriages lined the route into town, and with the sheriff chief of police, Mayor and a guard of offi-cers and deputies, the industrials moved up the city's principal streets feebly singing their army songs. The streets were lined with spectators, and as the weary men marched by, weak from hunger, women wept and sympathizers grew violent in denouncing the authorities. The stave fac-tory, one and a half miles east of the capital, furnished shelter for all the men, and their spirits soon revived when a wholesome supper furnished by the city was given them. Many straggled in during the evening, and 1,250 slept in the camp.

All day long the city authorities were in a turmoil of excitement. Processions to greet the army were forbidden, and brass bands were put under the ban. All this incensed the laboring men and excited sympathy for the industrials, and to-night the authorities are much exercised over the unexpectedly rapid development of sentimen favorable to Kelly. The Mayor announced that the city would furnish but one day's provisions and then request the army to move on. The trades and labor assemblies called a meeting, denounced the authorities and appointed committees to secure The impression was general that the Chi cago & Great Western road would furnish a stock train to Chicago if paid for it Division Superintendent Egan said to-night that he had no orders to carry the men for less than full fare, but that he did not know what orders might be issued by his superiors. Mr. Dunlap, of the Rock Island. reasserted to-night that the army could not ride on his road for less than full fare. Kelly was weary but determined when he reached the camp, and seemed in no wise discouraged. "Of course, we will get a train," he said. "We will stay here until we do get one. That is certain. I have been informed that arrangements are being made to take us out Tuesday with teams. But we won't go until we go on a train, and one furnished by railway officials. We will not seize one, however, there need be

no fear on that score." The army expects to remain quietly in camp to-morrow awaiting the result of the efforts of the trade and labor assembly to secure transportation. To-morrow's mass meeting is expected to decide what will be done. Governor Jackson said to a reporter to-night that he would take no action until requested to do so by the county author-Ities. "The matter is entirely in the hands of the city and county." he said, "and I will do nothing until called upon."

THE GALVINITES.

Seceders from Fry's Army in Clover at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., April 29.-The Galvin contingent of the Coxey army reached this city last midnight. The men went into camp beyond the west bank of the Scioto, a part. however, sleeping in the Trades Assembly Hall. To-day all went into camp. Their wants were supplied by the Trades Assembly of this city, which is furnishing them provisions and raising a sum of money to transport the army as far as Wheeling or Pittsburg. About \$125 was raised by collection from the crowd that visited the camp to-day. Subscriptions are being taken among the buggy company employes and railroad shopmen, while liberal subscriptions are promised by prominent business men to transport the army beyond the city. Mr. Bracken, labor agitator, who is active in securing subscriptions, said to-night that the army would be ready to depart by noon to-morrow, and that by that time at least \$400 will have been secured for that purpose. The men all slept under a big tent to-night.

A-LEADER ARRESTED.

Col. Inman, an Ex-Convict, Charged with Vagrancy.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 29 .- The industrial army business has received a hard blow here. Colonel Inman, of the Stockton contingent, which came here two weeks ago, and has since gathered in 250 more idle men, is now under arrest in the city jail, charged with vagrancy. Captain Green went out to Sutter Fort and required Col. Inman to come in and see Chief Drew. He was made to take off his coat and vest, and his arm bore marks previously described by Warden Aull. When he asked what it meant he was told that he must be locked up for vagrancy. He had on his person a revolver and \$70 in money. Being asked if he was not an ex-convict. he replied that he was and admitted having served three terms; two of them for steal-

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ing horses while drunk and one for for-Warden Aull was called upon today and stated that Carpenter, alias Inman, was released from Folsom prison on the 16th inst. Less than twenty-four, hours afterward he was in the industrial army quartered at Agricultural Park, in this city. He made his boast before he left that in a few days he would be "at the head of one of those bands of industrials.'

Anna Smith's Army. SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 29.-The San Francisco and Oakland industrial armies, numbering about nine hundred men, arrived here this evening from Richland. They camped at the baseball grounds. Accomodations are very poor and many of the men are without blankets. They are fa'rly well supplied with food. Mrs. Anna Smith, who heads the Oakland contingent, came to the city this morning to look up a camping place. She first went to Sutter Fort, but received a cold reception there, the men refusing to have anything to do with the San Francisco and Oakland men, as Baxter had played them false in ordering them here, while he was making arrangements to go East by way of Mojave. What the newcomers are going to do nobody knows. The citizens will not feed them more than a day or two at the most, and the military officials are on the alert for any disturb-

FED BY UNCLE SAM.

Portland's Captured Army Not Anx-

ious to Escape. PORTLAND, Ore., April 29 .- The Portland contingent of Coxey's army, which seized a Union Pacific train at Troutdale yesterday and was arrested by United States troops at Arlington, was brought to this city early this morning. General Shefridge and fifty others were taken to jail and the remainder were placed under guard of the regular troops. The industrials number 507 in all. They are being fed at the expense of the United States and express no desire to escape. The leaders will be arraigned in the federal court to-morrow on the charge of contempt. The main body is side-tracked on the east side of the river, osity all day. Some excitement was caused when the leaders were marched off to jail under a guard of police, but no attempt to interfere was made. When the officers and their prisoners reached the ounty jail a meeting of commonweal sympathizers was being held on the plaza opposite. When the prisoners were observed the crowd deserted the speaker and crowded around the prisoners, cheering them and following them to the jail entrance. The result of the meeting on the plaza was the organ!zation of a home reserve, and it is claimed 2,600 have already been signed. test not twenty-five men were missing exception of a guard of twenty-five, re-The troops from Walla Walla, with the steamer is in readiness here to convey the

> with the Seattle and Tacoma contingents. Chicago's Contingent. CHICAGO, April 29 .- Unless something unforeseen occurs the Chicago contingent of the commonweal army will leave for Washington Tuesday morning. The spirit of discontent is allayed, and all are looking forward to the start. Numbers of people visit-ed the barracks to-day, and quite a sum was realized from their generosity. Food and clothing are scarce. The men are living on scant provender, the boom of Wednesday having apparently died out.

troops from Vancouver to Kalama at a

moment's notice in the event of any trouble

Wolcott Denonneed. PUEBLO, Col., April 29.-At a meeting held here for the purpose of forming a home contingent of the Coxey army Senator Wolcott was denounced by speeches and in a long set of resolutions for his address in the Senate a few days ago against the commonweal movement as an unnecessary march of vagrants.

HUNDREDS PERISHED

Latest Reports from the Earthquake Districts of Greece.

Three Hundred Persons Killed and as Many Injured in One Section Alone by Friday Night's Shock.

ATHENS, April 29.—The official reports from the earthquake-stricken districts in no wise minimize the first account of the disaster. The whole coast line, from the ancient port of Larymna to Thermopyla, suffered terribly. King George was deeply stirred by the scenes of suffering that he witnessed during his visit to Atalanta. He has announced his intention of visiting Thebes and Lividia to extend aid and sym-

pathy to the afflicted people there. The less of life on Friday night last must have been very great. M. Bouphides, Minister of the Interior, has received advices that in the Lokrys district alone three hundred persons were killed. Two hundred and thirty-three bodies have already been recovered. About three hundred were injured. The people of Atalanta have fled to the hills for safety. In this district there was a continuous series of shocks. In seven hours and a half 365 were counted. When the earth movements began and houses commenced to totter and fall many of the inhabitants forgot everything except personal safety. They ran wildly from the doomed city and sought a firm standing place on the hills that rise behind the town. The earth swung to and fro like a pendulum, and between the swings would tremble and quiver. Great fissures opened over an area of ten square kilometres.

Much damage was done along the shore

by a seismic wave which encroached upon the coast for a distance of twenty metres. A number of houses were destroyed by this means, and there can be no doubt that lives were also lost. It will perhaps be several days before an accurate list of the fatalities can be made up. Huge masses of rock were detached from the mountains and hurled with thundering crash into the valleys below. Eye-witnesses describe it as having been an awe-inspiring exhibition of the mighty forces of nature, before which man was utterly helpless. Deep subterranean rumblings and reports resembling the sound of cannon fired at a dis-tance continue to be heard, and the peo-ple are in mortal fear that other and more severe shocks may follow. The contour of part of the coast line has been materially changed. The shore on the Euboean side has sunk six feet. Other natural phenomena accompanied the disturbance. The sulphur springs at Aidpso were materially changed in character and spouted forth torrents of almost boiling water. Springs of pure fresh water appeared in the crater of an extinct volcano. The center of the disturbance lies between Larymna and the Malian gulf, but through-

BULLET-PROOF COAT.

Tailor Bowe's Invention Tested Again

out the extent of Greece the shocks were

by Germans. LONDON, April 30 .- A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says that the bullet-proof coat, the invention of tailor Bowe, is attracting serious attention from the German military authorities. The material was yesterday tested before twenty officers from the War Ministry, the general staff, artillery and engineers. Every precaution was taken to have a genuine test, as it was thought that at the previous tests Bowe had used cartridges that contained less powder than the army eartridges. Bowe again showed his faith in his invention by offering himself clothed in one of the coats as a target. This offer, however, was not accepted. Shots were fired at the material from a distance of ten paces, and the trial was a complete success. Emperor William will now prob-

vention. Bowe hopes to diminish the weight of the material. In the meantime he suggests that it be used as a covering for one side of army knapsacks. Monastery in Rains.

LONDON, April 29 .- A special dispatch to the Times from Athens says that no deaths were caused at Atalanta by the earthquake Friday night. A village near Atalanta and the Monastery of St. Catherine were destroyed. The abbot of the monastery and four of the resident monks were killed beneath the falling walls. The shock was violent. At Xerachiorion eighteen houses collapsed. At Drachmanion a number of houses and the churches were thrown down. Two persons were killed and many injured. Earth tremors continue to be felt almost continuously, and deep anxiety is everywhere felt lest there be a repetition of the shocks. A royal decree has been issued sanctioning a credit of 200,000 drachmas to be applied to relief work. There is a great demand for planks and other lumber with which to construct tem porary abodes. The lumber merchants at the Piraeus, the port of Athens, are demanding exorbitant prices for their stocks. These prices the government and others interested in the work of relief refuse to pay, and orders for supplies have been placed with dealers in Trieste, A central relief committee has been formed, headed by the Archbishop of Athens.

ably witness further trials with the in-

Corbett Replies to Davies. LONDON, April 29 .- The Sportsman publishes an interview with Corbett in regard to his fight with Jackson and the statements recently made by Parson Davies. Corbett said: "Davies is simply on a big game of bluff. After the fight at Jacksonville Davies, Brady and myself had a quiet talk, and it was understood that the fight with Jackson would not occur until the autumn. I would not have come to England to map out a big programme if I had to fight with a man in June, and if Jackson means all that Davies says why is he not in training instead of play acting? Davies is simply bragging for advertisement. If Davies will make it worth my while to forfeit my engagements, by making a small bet, I will cut short my tour and fight Jackson when and where he likes."

Forty-Five New Cases. LONDON, April 29 .- A dispatch to the Times from Lisbon says there were fortyfive new cases of cholera reported yesterday. Sixty-four patients were discharged as cured. There were under treatment 284 persons. No deaths occurred. The Spanish medical delegation sent to investigate the epidemic at Lisbon report that cholera has spread to the left bank of the river Tagus. Some cases of the dis ease are reported at Castello Branco, in the province of Beira, close to the Spanish fron-

Attempt to Shoot an Archduke. LONDON, April 29 .- A dispatch to the Standard from Vienna says that the express train in which Archduke Joseph was traveling from Buda Pesth to Gratz was shot at yesterday. The bullet entered the compartment next the one occupied by the Archduke. Nobody was injured. It is be-lieved that the affair was connected with the attacks made on the Archduke by the Hungarian papers for his attitude on the Kossuth question.

\$240,564, Instead of Millions. BERNE, April 30 .- Switzerland has rep esented to Dr. Claparede, the Swiss min ister at Washington, that it has decided in regard to the arbitration between Chili and America to award \$240,564, instead of the

Cable Notes.

Queen Victoria arrived home from the continent yesterday and took up her resi lence in Windsor Castle. Six Anarchists have been arrested, charged with complicity in the recent dyna-mate outrage in Liege, Belgium.

The north polar expedition, under the command of Walter Wellman, has arrived at Tromsoe, Norway, en route for the island of Spitzbergen and the far north. New South Wales is in favor of Samoa being placed under the sole protection of Great Britain rather than under the control of a colony, which, perhaps, would have

no power to enforce its orders. Emil Henry, the Anarchist who was sentenced to death for causing the explosion at the Hotel Terminus, Paris, has been transferred to the prison De la Roquette from which he will not emerge again until he is taken to the guillotine that will b erected in the Place de la Roquette for his

JOHN L. SULLIVAN GUYED.

Bowery Sports Jeered Him Off the Stage Last Night.

NEW YORK, April 29 .- John L. Sullivan, in his favorite role of "John Barleycorn," made a pitiful and ridiculous exhibition of himself at Miner's People's Theater on the Bowery to-night. For the first time in his life the man from Boston, who for twelve years was perched on the highest pedestal of pugilistic fame, was laughed at and guyed by an audience of sports. The occasion was a benefit for old Harry Hill and the house was crowded. Sullivan walked on the stage, accompanied by a luxuriant "jag." and attempted to introduce old Harry to the audience. He delivered himself of a maudlin mess of jargon until the crowd guyed and jeered him off the stage.

Girls Who Hypnotize. Demorest's Magazine.

Two pretty girls sat opposite me at luncheon the other day; two healthy, hearty, rosy, daintily-dressed creatures, who are pretty disciples of Mesmer and understand the force of hypnotic suggestion. When the meal was over and we sipped our coffee in the drawing room, these sisters gave an exhibition of their powers quite terrible to see, since some of their manifestations were really inexplicable. They found and replaced in a selected spot in my head a hairpin had secreted between the feaves of a book, and they came and went from wide-eved dreaminess to active intelligence as easily as I pass in and out a door. They are two young English girls who have made of mind reading and mesmerism a study and a livelihood. They are the daughters of a clergyman, well bred and refined, and receive so much to come to a luncheon and exhibit their powers after. For a compensation they will put one into a gentle mesmeric trance that one may experience the strange sensation, or they will use hypnotic nfluence on each other, and the one under the spell will do all sorts of interesting things by her sister's silent mental sug-

An Editorial Failure. Grand Rapids Democrat.

The editor of the Copemish Courier has had an experience that makes him wish he could command Judge Bradley's command of language in regard to "buzzards" and things of that sort. Mr. Cooley recently conceived the idea that by tacking up a nice, attractive-looking "item box" in the business heart of the town the public would nearly break its neck in a mad rush to deposit all the local news there, and the editor would have much more time for opinion molding and mental relaxation. When the box was shaken out the first time the dazed editor found that unless he got out and hustled like a farm hand at the ring of the dinner bell, his entire local department would be limited to one personal, three chews of pepsin gum that had outlived their usefulness, one cigar stub, a button hook and several items so vile in language and suggestion that the good man blushed clear around to the crossing of his suspenders, and has publicly announced that he had never suspected for a moment that such people lived in Copemish. The rebuke has woven general feeling of dis-trust into the social fabric of Copemish and an empty item box is swinging idly in the April wind.

He Was Safe.

Washington Star. "My boy," said the very practical old gentleman, "let politics alone. Never allow yourself to be put in office." "Yes, father; but, you know, the office sometimes seeks the man." "Very true. But you are safe. There isn't one change in sixty of it's finding him if he is a resident of the District of Columbia."

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

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WILL NOT ARBITRATE

Failure of Another Effort to End the Great Northern Strike.

President Hill Makes a Proposition, but His Employes Hiss It at a Union Mass Meeting.

MAIL TRAINS TO BE RUN

United States Troops Will Assist in Preventing Interference.

Brotherhood Men Ready to Go to Work -Indiana Operators Not Worrying Over the Miners' Strike.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.-Business will

be resumed on the Great Northern to-mor-

row. In some respects the strike situation is unchanged from last night, although there have been some interesting developments. The proposition of the commercial bodies of the twin cities for submission to an arbitration board of five disinterested persons has been generally discussed, being the chief topic at the union men's mass meeting at Labor Hall this afternoon. Mayor Eustis, of Minneapolis, and State Labor Commissioner Powers were present and addressed the men, urging them to accept the new proposition for arbitration. The suggestions were fairly hooted down. At the same hour of the day in another part of the city President Hill was telling some business men, he would agree to any fair proposition for arbitration on the condition that the men resume work at once. This was the proposal that was being hissed by the strikers and their friends at the Labor Hall meeting. Mr. Hill explained | might have done because the strike was not that he could not fight and arbitrate both | then ordered. The men wanted it. The at the same time, and, therefore, made this one condition of immediate resumption of work in case arbitration was agreed upon. President Debs privately said he was in favor of the scheme proposed by the commercial bodies, but when he addressed the Labor Hall mass meeting he spoke as a mouthpiece of a committee whose majority is against him and very radical, and he said that the men had demanded justice, and that arbitration was therefore out of the question. After this announcement and the formal rejection of the arbitration by the mass meeting Mr. Debs went to his hotel with other leaders for the purpose of seeing if it was not possible to come to some agreement that would be acceptable to both the men and the company. Publicly and officially he has opposed arbitration, but privately he was ready to adopt that or any other plan that favored any promise of success.
So far as any official action of the union is concerned the proposition for arbitration has been again rejected and the strikers are in the same position as last night, demanding their last year's pay and admitting the possibility of no compromise. The rain to-day added to the usual Sunday quiet in the yards in this city, for there were no idlers and no business was done. The only train sent out was the one bearing the regulars from Fort Snelling, under Major Patterson, which started at 6 o'clock this morning and reached Barnesville at 6 o'clock to-night, leaving there for Grand Forks later. From that point they will go to Devil's Lake to help the marshal make arrests for interference with the mails. To-morrow the company expects to start the usual trains on schedule time, and it will become clear whether the men will stay by the union and go out or accept the company's offer to the brotherhoods and

stay at work.

The brotherhood engineers on the Great Northern met to-night to discuss the situation and stand where they have all along. They will resume work at once, and as the other brotherhoods are with them the company feels assured of its ability to carry business, ample protection being assured by the government.

Charges Against the Company.

FARGO, N. D., April 29.-The local members of the railway union have a new scheme on foot which they think will cause the Great Northern road considerable expense, and may result in the company having to pay the salaries and expense of the deputy marshals employed ostensibly to protect mails, but in reality, they say, to enable Great Northern passenger trains to run. The men claim to have positive evidence that the company has sent out trains having neither mail nor mail agent aboard, though mail cars were attached to either end of trains and the were manned by United States deputy marshals. In one particular case which the strikers will make the basis of their charges they allege that a train left St. Paul and ran to this point with twenty deputies on board; that the officers were ostensibly to protect mail cars, of which there were two, one at each end, but that there was no mail agent, and that the Great Northern fraudulently secured the aid of deputy marshals to enable them to run a train under the guise of desiring the protection of the United States mails. They will lay the

matter before Congress at once. Brakeman Assailed.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., April 29.-A train consisting of five coaches, with the mail and baggage car, arrived here at 11:20 today bearing three hundred United States regulars. The train stopped here twenty minutes and resumed the trip to Grand Forks, where the soldiers will be turned over to United States Marshal Cronan, who will proceed with them to Devil's Lake, where they will assist in making arrests which Marshal Cronan and deputies were unable to make. As the train bearing the soldiers was pulling out of the yard some. one threw a heavy piece of iron at brakeman Frank, who was on the platform, striking him on the head and cutting a deep gash. The train was held at Fergus Falls while the injuries were attended to. It is asserted this was done by a striker, though he escaped among the cars and his real identity is unknown.

Work will without doubt be resumed here in the yards to-morrow. A switch engine has been working all day making ready for the movement of trains. Engineers and firemen are jubilant over the raise on their schedule and the switch engine crew responded to the call promptly to-day. It is positively known that a force of men will arrive here between now and morning to work in the yards in case the men again refuse to go back, and it is understood here that the new arrivals will be amply protected. It is stated that the engineers and firemen are thoroughly satisfled with the situation as it now stands and will support the company's interests to a man. Mr. Hill's compromise seems to have put a new face on the situation.

Too Much Talk. PHILADELPHIA, April 29.-The labor conference called together in this city by Joseph Buchanan adjourned its secret session at a late hour last night, after deciding to meet again on Sept. 14, at a place to be selected by Chairman Buchanan, Before adjournment resolutions were adopted declaring that a conference representing all the labor organizations should be held on or before July 2, and, unless the Knights of Labor convention is not held prior to July 2, the chairman of this conference is authorized to call a convention for Sept. 14. The resolutions call upon the labor forces to resist any further reduction of wages, and to labor for a reduction of the hours of labor. The place for holding the special convention will be, it is thought, a Western city. President Gompers, of the Federation, was not enthusiastic when the idea of holding another convention was broached. He said he was opposed to it. It is said he would like more action and less talk.

Union Painters Retaliate.

CHICAGO, April 29.-The union painters and paper hangers acted in a spirit of retaliation at a mass meeting this afternoon and declared a general strike upon all the bosses who locked their men out three weeks ago, to take effect Monday morning. This action will affect nearly all the important shops in the city. The bosses made Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute. an offer of 35 cents an hour pending ar-

bitration, but the men refused this. Between 1,500 and 2,000 men will quit.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

INDIANA STRIKE SITUATION. Whichever Way the Battle Goes Will Suit the Operators.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 29.-The In-

diana coal operators feel that they are in

position to play a waiting game, and that

whichever way the strike may end they are so situated that it will be advantageous to them. If the miners succeed in their purpose of readjusting the wage schedules on the basis of an interstate agreement for differential prices the result will simply be to make the Illinois operators pay a higher price and thereby remove the disastrous competition forced on the Indiana people by reason of the fact that the cheaper mined coal of Illinois was sold in the same market-Chicago. Since the interstate agreement was broken five years ago by the withdrawal of Illinois operators the Indiana operators have insisted that the miners should force Illinois into line or accept a relative reduction in wages. The United Mine Workers, which had an organization in the latter State, is therefore putting forth its strongest effort there. On the other side Ohio is trying to force western Pennsylvania to restore the old differential price of 79 cents a ton to the end that the Ohio product may not tuffer by competition with the cheaper mined coal of the Pittsburg district. The Ohio operators are more solicitous to effect an early settlement of the strike than those of Indiana for the reason that this is the time in the year when they have their best opportunity to sell coal. With the resumption of lake navigation they begin supplying the Northwest market, around Duluth, where almost the year's supply of coal is stored as soon as the vessels can carry it there. Therefore the Indiana operators are content to wait for the Ohio and western Pennsylvania people to give way, either on the part of the operators or the miners. In short, Indiana is wedged in between the contending interests and if the strike be successful in putting the prop of an interstate agreement under the schedule of wages, Indiana will be lifted with the rest, and if the effort be a failure the Indiana operators will be in a position to ask the same concession in wages that has heretofore been granted to the Illinois com-

The 15 00 men now on strike are twice as many as ever before were out at one time. Five years ago it was proposed to have an interstate strike, but the leaders opposed it because they felt that the conditions were unfavorable. It is said by officials of the United Mine Workers that their oranization had not grown as it best indication that such is now their desire is the fact that of the 150,000 strikers not one-third were members of the organization before the Columbus convention a month ago ordered the strike. Threefourths of them are now in the organization. In Indiana the rolls showed but 2,000 members and over 6,000 men are now out, and perhaps 1,500 have joined the organization in the past month.

Rend May Start His Mines. CHICAGO, April 29.-If the coal strike is not settled within the next few days at least one Chicago operator will make a breach in the ranks of the bosses and set his men to work at their old prices early next week. W. P. Rend, who has large interests in the coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio, is growing tired of his efforts to end the strike, and may break loose from the bosses and start up his mines this week. His son, J. P. Rend, said to-night: "Father cannot afford to be losing money because some of the operators are obstinate. He is willing that the miners should get back some, if not all, of what had been cut off the old rates, for he does not believe there is more than living wages in it for the men. There are a great many things behind this strike, and it was act all the fault of the men. As a matter of fact, there are at least half a million ton of coal held in reserve for just such a condition of affairs as this strike is intended to lead to. It is at northern lake ports, including Duluth and is intended to lead to. West Superior. This coal was mined in the coal fields where the strike now prevails, and it was turned out under the reduced scale of wages. It was shipped away to these ports to be as nearly as possible out f the visible supply and where it was mos likely to be wanted. Besides being mined cheap, it was also shipped at a cheap rate and the owners are simply waiting till coal gets very scarce here, when they will ship it back and sell it at a big advance in the price. If they could succeed in prolonging the strike for any great length of time this would be easily possible. And it will be done in any case unless enough coal is mined to satisfy the demand here.'

Mr. Rend said he had no recent communications from his father acquainting him of the present status of the strike or the outlook for a settlement, but he expects to hear from him to-morrow. If Colonel Rend sees any prospect of the Eastern operators coming to an understanding soon he will remain East for a day or two; if not, he will return to Chicago to-morrow.

HER MINING CAMP EXPERIENCES. Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson Tells Some Episodes of Her Western Life. New York Sun.

Once, a long time ago, Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson lived out in a Western mining camp. That was before the brilliant English essayist and novelist saw her and fell desperately in love with her, but even then she must have possessed some attractions for the stronger sex, since she was the recipient of frequent presents. These gifts, which were of a simple but touching character, such as red apples and "sage hens," were always made anonymously, and, try as she would, Mrs. Stevenson never succeeded in surprising one of the donors in the act. Although the white men in camp were thus gallant, she received rather a bad impression of the courtesy of the noble red man, as may be guessed from the following incident which Mrs. Stevenson relates with considerable enjoyment "I had always been led to believe that the Indians called their wives 'squaws; that their conversation was principally 'Ugh! Ugh!' and that first, last and all the time they demanded 'firewater.' Instead of this the unsophisticated savages with whom I came in contact shuddered at the taste of spirits, had a fair command of English and called their wives 'mahalas' and themselves 'hombres.' My cousin Ben, a remarkably handsome youth, whose few years came to an untimely end in that forlorn country, was always very good helping me with my household tasks, much to the disgust of Shoshone Jim, an Indian who often came to the cabin. He regarded with extreme disfavor the spectacle of Ben washing dishes. " 'Why you wash dish?" he demanded.

"'Oh, the mahala makes me,' was the careless reply. "'You mahala?' inquired Jim.

"Ben replied in the affirmative, whereupon Jim rose, walked out of the house, and disappeared on a trail leading to the distant hills. Late in the evening he returned greatly fatigued with his long tramp, carrying a young sapling carefully peeled and denuded of its leaves and branches. 'Stick,' said he, offering it to Ben. 'You whip you mahala; no good hombre wash dish.' "His face clouded at Ben's refusal, then brightened with hope as he said, most insinuating voice, 'You like I whip?' "My first, last and only dinner party in camp was an occasion of much tribulation. We had no vegetables, but as there were plenty of cattle, I made roast beef the piece de resistance, while of calf's brains, sweetbreads, and tongue I made a presentable vol du vent. Vegetables there were none, but I made an imitation plum pudding, which did very well. "In the pride of my heart I refused all help in my preparations for the dinner party, only allowing Ben in the kitchen after everything was well under way. As I opened the door for him to enter, a hen that had long been my bane fluttered in between his feet. This hen belonged to a gang of Chinamen, who were fattening her for their coming New Year's celebration. I had several times found her in the house, doing more or less damage, but was afraid to complain to her owners. She began flopping about in the idiotic manner of hens, upsetting dishes, and utterly refusing to go out of the door we had set open for her exit. Never was a creature more exasperating than that hen. Finally she plunged into a pan of dough I had set to rise. Ben let fly a hatchet he had picked up from the hearth; it went straight to the mark, and the hen was decapitated. It was a good throw, but the result filled us with consternation. We closed the door, shot the bolt, drew the curtains, and sat down in council to consider the question of what we should do with the bony of the hen. A fowl in Reese river was an article of untold value. Its price might ruin us. Ben suggested installments. 'And become slaves to China for the rest of our lives,' returned I. Besides, we

found that neither of us had the courage to confess the deed and say, like George Washington, 'I did it with my little hatchet.' Burning in the kitchen stove would not be safe, for the odor of burnt feathers might betray us. Time pressed and we had come to no decision. 'Steps must be taken,' cried Ben; and, catching up the fowl. buttoned it inside his coat, snatched up his hat and disappeared. In a short time he returned, unbuttoned his coat. | kiss the place where the lining shows."

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70 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST. Open evenings. Payments or Cash. and produced the fowl, plucked and ready

for roasting. "'Into the oven with it,' said he, 'I had meant to shy it down that old shaft behind the house but hadn't the heart to waste the good meat. It will look well at your dinner party, and guests do not ask questions." "But the feathers and the rest?" asked, doubtfully. 'No danger,' returned

Ben. 'I lay down behind a big bowlder and plucked it into my handkerchief; then I put in a stone, tied up the handkerchief and flung it to the bottom of the snaft. There's not so much as a pin feather of evidence against us. After dinner I'll send the bones the same road.' "I detected a look of surprise in the faces of my guests when the hen was served,

but I think I was the most startled when a miserable child, who had been spying on us unobserved (who would have suspected treachery from an imp hardly weaned?), piped up with: 'Oh, is that the chicken you and Ben stole?"

How She Understood It.

Philadelphia Press. It was in the far West. "Darling," he whispered, "after I left you last evening I walked on air." She met his words with a look of wonder and amazement. "Well, I declare," she exclaimed, "who cut you down, Hank."

She Was Particular.

Pearson's Weekly. A little girl's father has a round bald spot. Kissing him at bedtime, not long ago, she sald: "Stoop down, popsy, dear; I want to